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FRG SIGNS AGREEMENT ON CONTRIBUTION TO SDI

Agreement Signed

LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: Though the United States and the other NATO countries contirue to claim that they are seeking to fold up the arms race, the Governments of the USA and West Germany have today signed an agreement in Washington on West Germany's contribution to the Strategic Defense Initiative. The agreement was signed by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for the American side and economics Minister Martin Bangemmann for West Germany.

West Germany has thus become the third NATO country -- along with Britain and, with some reservations, Italy -- to become involved by Washington in SDI. Washington has dragged its allies in this venture, which poses a mortal danger to mankind, in the hope of exploiting scientists and the technological potentials of those countries, of shifting onto them a considerable share of the astronomic expenditures involved in the fulfilment of the "star wars" program and of making them share responsibility for all the consequences of the program. SDI is the main obstacle on the way to progress at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. The USA describes it as purely defensive and even claims that it will eventually lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In reality, however, the administration is pressing ahead with the development of a space weapons system and getting ready to deploy it along with feverishly building up the nuclear arms potential and developing new-generation nuclear weapons, such as the MX first-strike missile, Trident-2 and the Midgetman. The administration has already spent one trillion dollars on America's nuclear rearmament program and is going to spend at least as much more. Symptomatically, Weinberger has stated on more than one occasion that the USA will continue to improve the build up its nuclear weapons, at least until the Pentagon takes delivery of defense systems under SDI. However, these statements do not at all indicate that the Pentagon will agree even then to the dismantling of nuclear armaments.

As senior administration officials have admitted on more than one occasion, the "star wars" program envisions the use of nuclear energy while one of the leading scientists working on SDI, Edward Teller, recently said at the Washington National Press Club that space weapons systems are to be predominantly nuclear.

The NATO countries, which have been dragged by their "senior partner" in the "star wars" program, are objectively blocking success at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. As for West Germany's contribution to SDI, having joined the "star wars" program, it obfiously hopes to secure the opportunity to develop its own advanced nuclear weapons in circumvention of post-war accords. This prospect is hardly likely to cheer even West Germany's NATO allies, at least those in Western Europe.

Smelov Comment

LD280027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1922 GMT 27 Mar 86

["In Washington's Space Harness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vladimir Smelov writes: And so the FRG has again come out in the role of the Pentagon's sword-bearer, this time a space one. FRG economics Minister M. Bangemann and Pentagon chief C. Weinberger signed an agreement in Washington today on the participation of West German firms and concerns in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative", and also an agreement on the so-called "improvement of general technological exchange" between the FRG and the United States. Bonn, having surrendered its national interests to please the militarist ambitions of the United States, has again demonstrated political support for forces which are undermining the edifice of international peace and in every way opposing the efforts, first and foremost of the Soviet Union, to fully deliver mankind from nuclear weapons and from the threat of war, including from space.

Bonn must understand that participation in the Pentagon's space adventure means linking the Federal Republic to a new and most dangerous spiral of the arms race. This is precisely why on the Rhine they are trying so painstakingly to conceal this obvious fact, are try ing to pass off the "star wars" program as a panacea for all misfortunes and as a project which is supposedly of a purely defensive nature capable of virtually moving forward the cause of disarmament. Their attempts are in vain: such assertions are clearly intended for simpletons because the Pentagon, as THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes, views the SDI as "a purely military undertaking".

Taking into consideration the mass protests of the public and the opposition parties in the FRG against linking the country to the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative", and the disagreements on this issue even in the camp of the ruling coalition, Chancellor Kohl is forced to put a brave face on a sorry business. How he has already tried, if only to more convincingly demonstrate the "independence" of his government in resolving questions which are vitally important to the FRG -- questions of war and peace, and also the "purely commercial" nature of the deal on the SDI. And the proof, they say, is available. You see, the agreement on the FRG's participation in "star wars" is not the "memorandum on mutual understanding" on the SDI between the United States and Great Britain, authenticated by the signatures of the ministers of defense of those countries. You see, Kohl sent a "peaceful" minister for economics across the ocean, although the Pentagon wanted, it said, to see the head of the FRG military department instead.

However, the business lies not with ministers and not with the names of agreements, however nice sounding they might be, but in their essence. And it is as follows: Having harnessed itself to the U.S. "star wars" program the FRG has confirmed that it remains one of the most zealous conductors of the militaristic course of the United States and NATO and that it is ready to meet any political and military demands made by Washington to the detriment of the cause of peace and security.

U.S. BLOCKS FORMATION OF NUCLEAR TEST BAN BODY

LD272228 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 27 TASS -- The U.S. stand once again became the main obstacle holding back the establishment of a special committee to deal with the prohibition of nuclear testing within the framework of the Geneva conference on disarmament.

An early establishment of that body would make it possible to get down to concrete work in order to draft an agreement on the general and complete termination of nuclear weapon tests.

Addressing today's meeting of the conference on behalf of the group of socialist countries, Harold Rose (the German Democratic Republic) emphasized that such a document would meet the demands of the present day and the aspirations of millions of people of the world. The head of the Mexican delegation Alfonso Garcia Robles noted with regret that the situation that had taken shape last year when the United States had blocked the establishment of the special committee was about to recur. Not even a group of delegations, he said, but the U.S. delegation alone is holding back work on that important and urgent problem.

ZHUKOV VIEWS EUROPEAN SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM261519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "'EuroSDI' -- What Is It?"]

[Text] Reports on plans to create a so-called "European system of defensive space armaments" ("EuroSDI") which would supplement the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) are appearing in the Western press. The word "defensive" is, of course used as a blind on this occasion too.

Woerner's Plan and General Rogers' Specifications

This plan was actively worked up back in spring last year among Parisian right-wing circles and among Bonn's ruling echelons, which displayed special interest in it. And it is evidently no accident that the idea of "EuroSDI" is now being increasingly frequently linked with the name of FDG Defense Minister Woerner.

For instance, here is what the informed West German magazine DER SPIEGEL said back in December 1985: "The U.S. antimissile space system will have a European brother: Defense Minister Woerner is demanding the approval of the EDI -- the 'European Defense Initiative.'"

As AP reported 2 March, "Woerner suggested the 'European Defense Initiative' plan back at the NATO session in Brussels in December last year but this idea failed to generate great enthusiasm among other Europeans." But he did find friends and fellow-thinkers in Washington and this was clearly no accident: after all the "EuroSDI" is indeed th "younger brother" of the American SDI and they have the same father: the Pentagon.

As Woerner himself admitted in the article "Europe needs an ABM defense" published 28 February in the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT" "For several years now (!) the Federal Republic in conjunction with the United States has been developing a system... which in terms of its tactical and technical data signifies a new quality in the direction of obtaining heightened capabilities in ABM defense."

Language of barrack-room coarseness, but the crux is clear!

To reassure the West European public a story has been put into circulation alleging that the creation of their own "independent" space weapon enables the West European states to "gain independence" from the United States.

But as early as 13 February a crushing blow was dealt to this crafty story by none other than the U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, who gave a thunderous interview to the West German newspaper NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG. The talk of "European independence" and "originality" launched by the West German press seemed to him a danerous heresy.

Incidentally, back in November, when the first reports of the "EuroSDI" plans had percolated to the press, this U.S. general made it clearly understood in an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSHAU that it was only a case of a military-technical addition to the SDI and that this additional system would be at his disposal.

Moreover, at the same time he accidentally revealed that the actual idea of creating this additional system was put to the West European allies from Washington: "Specialists employed on the SDI program," he said, "have assured me that it will also be necessary to create a system against weapons like the SS-20 and other missiles. I attach great importance to the fact that we (!) have created a system of defense against these weapons in West Europe."

Later the irrepressible Rogers, describing the "star wars" preparation program, stated in a peremptory tone that "the West Europeans must (!) begin to pursue a parallel program, as the Germans call it -- the European Defense Initiative." And he immediately added that this system is conceived as a "side-effect" of SDI.

And in February, in NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG, Rogers again made it clearly understood that the "EuroSDI" is conceived only as a sideshoot of the U.S. "star wars" program. Going even further, he said that the United States is prepared to take an active part in the implementation of Woerner's plan: "If the Europeans succeed in pooling their technical potential and organizing this, it would be possible to develop such a system including with the aid of scientific exchange across the ocean jointly (jointly! -- Yu.Zh.) with SDI."

The only thing which annoys and angers the high-ranking U.S. general is the cool attitude toward Woerner's plan displayed by a number of West European allies who do not support this plan. "I am most disappointed," he said, "that other states have failed to take up the FRG official circles' initiative. To this day I have noticed no signs of any special desire on the Europeans' part to follow the FRG's proposal...Yes, I am disappointed."

Obediently playing up to the U.S. commander in chief, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington said a few days later in the Italian newspaper CORRIERA DELLA SERA: "In my opinion, everything which can create among Americans the opinion that we no longer need them and intend to act independently would only cause harm." And in turn he urged the West European countries belonging to the NATO military bloc to use their "joint efforts" with the United States to create antimissiles...

Witches'Sabbath in Munich

Inasmuch as hesitation and apprehension persist in the West European NATO countries, the supporters of "EuroSDI" have brought in their heavy propaganda artillery, so to speak. In the first days of March another conference of the so-called "Wehrkunde" military-scientific society, which in the FRG is rightly called the "Areopagus of cold war," was held in Munich.

This time 150 high-ranking "Atlanticists" came, including F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, P. Nitze, the President's special consultant; M. Glitmann, leader of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks; General Rogers himself; E. Teller, the notorious "father of the U.S. hydrogen bomb;" and the defense ministers of a number of West European countries. Their meeting immediately acquired the nature of a veritable sabbath of witches practising hellish plans.

The tone to this sabbath was set by F. Ikle, who, West German television reproted, "expressed himself in favor of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union" and urged Washington's allies to join in the implementation of SDI. FRG Defense Minsiter M. Woerner followed him and "warned NATO of the danger (!) of the all-engulfing desire to eliminate nuclear armaments." (I am quoting here and subsequently from the AP report). And he immediately "expressed himself in favor of implementing a European program similar to the U.S. 'star wars' program."

E. Teller, a fanatical supporter of the "star wars" idea, also performed his piece. Obviously anxious to inspire the participants in this sabbath, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, on 3 March he boastfully "stated that it is possible 'quite easily' to destroy Soviet near-range missiles" "with the aid of a laser reflected from a mirror put into space."

These bellicose speeches, however, failed to generate enthusiasm in West Europe, even among the circles of convinced supporters of military partnership with the United States. Thus in Bonn, addressing a press conference, H. Schaefer, the Free Democratic Party Bundestag faction's expert on foreign policy, urged the U.S. President to dissociate himself from F. Ikle's statement. H. Scheer, the Social Demcratic Party of Germany Bundestag faction's disarmament expert, also protested this Washington envoys statement. H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of this same faction, rejected M. Woerner's "EuroSDI" proposal and stated that its implementation would be the cause of the further buildup of armaments in Europe.

Voices of protest were also heard in other West European countries. But all this in no way embarrasses the Washington "hawks" who are acting increasingly openly in the role of the main interested party in creating the "EuroSDI." They are now gambling on the West European military-industrial monopolies' interest in the profits which participation in this business would bring them.

It is no accident that it was General B. Rogers again who in his interview with NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG recalled that a few years ago he had suggested creating for research, development, production, and adoption a "pool of West European military concerns" which could "lead to the point where the United States would purchase the necessary combat equipment in (West) Europe at more favorable prices."

In the Chase After Advantageous Orders

Promises of this kind are so to speak balm to the souls of the manufacturers of death who profit from the arms race. And now the military-industrial monopolies of the FRG, Britain, France, and several other West European states are rushing to develop plans to take part in both the U.S. SDI and the "EuroSDI."

The FRG monopolies have begun to invest considerable sums in the appropriate developments. The West German press reports that the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blowm (MBB) firm for instance, together with the Nuernberg firm of (Dil), has spent DM25 million on the creation of a high-energy laser model. MBB is preparing to spend about DM100 million on experimental design developments rights up to the series production of this laser.

Their French, British, and other competitors are not lagging behind the FRG military-industrial firms which are now openly boasting that they hope to obtain advantageous orders.

Detailed information on this score was published in the U.S. magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY 16 December 1985. The British firms British Aerospace, GEC, Marconi, and Thorn EMI, the French Matra firm, the Italian strategic technology consortium, which has been joined by eight major aerospace and electronic firms, and others are vying with each other to offer their services as contractors in SDI and "EuroSDI." Such are the facts confirming that "EuroSDI" is nothing but an offshoot of the U.S. "star wars" preparation program in whose creation the Pentagon is interested. Phony arguments that this design accords with the interests of the consolidation of West Europe's "independence" and virtually opposes SDI are built on sand and are made only as a blind.

In reality the "EuroSDI" is nothing but an attempt to create a new type of weapon and therefore to open an additional new channel for the arms race. The implementation of this design sharply destabilizes the situation in Europe and will make it uncontrollable and will not raise but considerably lower the European countries' level of security and bring the threat of nuclear war nearer. Hence the only correct conclusion: Europe's peace-loving forces must redouble their efforts in the struggle against the militarization of space, under whatever mask they try to implement it: SDI or "EuroSDI!"

U.S. SDI POLICY PRESENTS 'IMPUDENT CHALLENGE'

PM250930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Impudent Challenge to the Peoples; No Goal More Important Than Saving Life on Earth; Washington's Nuclear Response; 'Strategic Defense Initiative' Is Greatest Deception of the Century"]

[Text] In our time it is worth devoting one's life to saving life itself on earth. There is no more important goal. After all, the arms race has already brought mankind to a crisis point.

Curbing this race, destroying mass destruction weapons, and averting the military danger is a truly historic task in terms of its scale and importance posed by the entire course of social development. The road to its resolution is long and extremely complex. But any road starts with a first step.

The Soviet Union has proposed making that step. And making it immediately, without postponing it for the morrow, for the future. And this step on the path of ridding mankind of the nuclear arms race with all its baneful consequences can and must be the ending of nuclear tests.

Why are nuclear weapons tested? Primarily to modernize them, to increase their combat and destructive qualities, and to create new types of weapons, including for use in space. This means that those who insist on continuing these tests are gambling on further building up the potential of mass destruction weapons. Yet even the weapons that have already been accumulated could wipe all life from the face of the world. On the contrary: The ending of test explosions would lead to an improvement in the international atmosphere, the limitation of nuclear arsenals, and, ultimately, the elimination of nuclear arms in general.

The Soviet Union has already taken its first step along this road. For more than 7 months -- since 6 August 1985 -- it has unilaterally adhered to a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, calling at the same time on the United States to follow this example. Not meeting with reciprocity, the Soviet Union considered it possible to extend its moratorium to 31 March 1986. And then in response to the appeal addressed to the USSR and the United States by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- not to hold any nuclear tests until the next Soviet-U.S. summit, the Soviet Union stated that it would hold no nuclear explosions until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

The USSR made that decision despite the fact that -- not having held any nuclear explosion, either as tests or for peaceful purposes, for 8 months -- it had already incurred certain costs both military and in terms of the national economy. But the decision showed our country's constructive approach to the ending of nuclear tests. The decision must be seen as the practical implementation of the provisions formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress: "It is necessary to seek, find, and utilize even the slightest chance of breaking the trend of the military danger to grow before it is too late."

Well, how did Washington react to the call from the leaders of the six countries? The United States responded to it not by ending nuclear tests but by expediting them. The latest nuclear explosion previously planned for April was carried out yesterday evening.

This act cannot be assessed as anything but an impudent challenge to the peoples of the entire planet and as an undisguised provocation. Washington continues to gamble on force and force alone. And this is openly proclaimed by the leaders of the U.S. Administration. Many statements have been made on this score recently, although clearly for the sake of decorum they have sometimes been spiced with a certain amount of peace-loving rhetoric, so to speak. Here is a typical example: "Western security and world peace depend absolutely on U.S. military might." These are the words of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. "Absolutely," he stresses so as to leave nobody in any doubt. "Absolutely" -- and the earth continues to shudder under the nuclear explosions at the Nevada test site.

That is how official Washington is acting. That is how it is reacting to the Soviet peace initiatives. It is trying either to entirely ignore them or to distort and besmirch them. Yet Washington itself continues in the same old vein. A letter sent to the Senate by President Reagan 10 days ago sets out the U.S. position: It will neither introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions nor ratify the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and the 1976 Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes. But why? Because "today and in the foreseeable future the security of the United States and its friends and allies must rely on a reliable and effective nuclear deterrent."

Moreover, this phrase from Reagan's letter has by no means been highlighted. On the contrary, it is almost lost among the numerous "arguments" adduced by the White House incubent to justify his position. But it does not lose its sinister purpose for all that. As for the so-called "arguments," we will dwell on just one of them -- the statement about "concern" at the problem of verifying [kontrol] the conducting of explosions and the USSR's lack of readiness to accede to such verification [kontrol] on Soviet territory.

What can be said on that score? A KRASNAYA ZVEZDA representative put that question at a press conference held in Moscow the other day. And he received an authoritative reply whose essence, in short, is this: Our country is interested in verification [kontrol] and its reliability and stringency no less than anyone else. Provided solely that it is verification [kontrol] of the observance of specific accords -- verification [kontrol] using national or international technical means -- the USSR is open to verification [kontrol].

It was stressed that the entire territory of the Soviet Union is surrounded by approximately 200 stations set up either by the United States or under its leadership. We have approximately 20 such stations. But even under these conditions the USSR agrees to maintain mutual verification [kontrol]. We believe that our stations are adequate to monitor nuclear tests carried out abroad and have so far not missed any of these tests. So the only thing that could hamper the organization of verification [kontrol] is the clear reluctance on the U.S. side.

Yes, this reluctance is obvious. Is the President proposing anything for his part? He proposes... inviting observers from the USSR to the next nuclear tests in the United States. That is, not ending tests nor banning nuclear explosions but legalizing them with Soviet participation. Is it necessary to talk about the total unacceptability of that approach?

In 1985 the United States carried out 18 nuclear explosions. Yesterday yet another one was carried out. Many of them -- such as the explosion at the end of last year, for instance -- are carried out under conditions close to those existing in space. And the data obtained is used to develop and create "star wars" weapons.

Here we have reached the moment of truth. Why does the Reagan administration reject the Soviet proposal to end nuclear tests? "It is doing this," Senator E. Kennedy, the well known U.S. politician, replied, "because it needs nuclear tests to improve nuclear arms and to carry out the 'star wars' program, which is opening up a new stage in the arms race."

What can you say, he has hit the nail on the head. It is those goals that Washington is pursuing.

We recall that exactly 3 years ago, 23 March 1983, President Reagan made a speech setting out the administration's intention to spread the arms race to space and to create a wide-ranging antimissile defense with space-based elements. In America itself these plans started to be called the program for preparing for "star wars," even though the administration stubbornly calls them the "Strategic Defense Initiative." But this falsehood has long since been exposed. In the 3 years since the proclamation of SDI the program has not become any more attractive in the eyes of the public. And its extremely dangerous essence has been made obvious to all who take the trouble to think about the future. In essence SDI boils down to a desire to ensure that a nuclear first strike can be carried out with impunity. Even the most rabid advocates of the "star wars" program in the Pentagon have now been forced to admit that it is built on the expectation of such a strike. The discussions now heard in the Pentagon go like this: The number of missiles and warheads penetrating the U.S. ABM system must be radically reduced and U.S. losses can then only be reduced by a preliminary first (disabling) strike against the other side's nuclear missile bases.

Thus, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is not defensive but offensive, and another unchecked buildup in nuclear arms.

People in the United States sometimes try to claim that the work within the SDI framework does not go beyond the bounds of research. But, first, this "research" is itself aimed at transferring the arms race to space and creating space strike weapons. It is no accident that the Pentagon is strengthening its scientific and technical potential in every possible way in order to expedite the work to implement the "star wars" program. For instance, according to an AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY report, Lieutenant General Abrahamson, leader of the organization to implement the program, has just recommended that the U.S. defense secretary create an institute to work out the scientific and technical (that is, entirely specific) problems associated with SDI.

Second, one hears increasingly frequently about practical steps in this sphere. The same Abrahamson, pressing for increased appropriations for space weapons at Congressional hearings, directly stressed that, on obtaining the relevant funds, the organization he heads "intends to move from technological development to carrying out important practical experiments" in the new fiscal 1987. And nuclear explosions aimed at testing elements of space strike arms are among those experiments.

The circle is thus closed. All the more so as the Soviet Union's position is well known and was fully reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR is a most convinced opponent of nuclear war in any scenario. Our country favors withdrawing mass destruction weapons from circulation and limiting military potential to the bounds of sensible sufficiency. But in order to do this it is necessary to seek before it is too late a real solution which would act as a guarantee against the arms race being transferred to space.

This is the position not only of the Soviet Union. The communique of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Warsaw wholly supported the program for the complete elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and the prohibition of space strike arms put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In response to the U.S. concept of absolute security for itself and absolute danger for everyone else, the USSR has put forward the concept of creating a comprehensive international security system. This is one of the main components of Soviet peace strategy.

U.S. PREPARING FOR NEW NUCLEAR TEST IN APRIL

LD280646 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 TASS -- The United States is planning to conduct yet another nuclear test and most probably it will be carried out within the third week of April. This was confirmed by Edward Djerejian, deputy press secretary of the White House, at a briefing for foreign correspondents on Thursday.

Djerejian said the United States had a programme for tests and was planning next explosion. President Reagan in one of his recent statements is known to have made it clear that a test would be effected in the third week of April. It follows from pronouncements by the deputy press secretary of the White House that the date still holds good.

The United States conducted its previous test with a yield of up to 150 kilotons at the proving ground in Nevada on March 22 in defiance of the demands of both U.S. and world public that the USA should follow the Soviet Union's example and announce a moratorium on nuclear tests.

GORBACHEV SENDS YEAR OF PEACE MESSAGE TO UN

LD271629 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Follows the full text of a message sent by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

"Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union responded with gratification to the unanimous proclamation by the United Nations of the current year, 1986, as the International Year of Peace. We consider this a manifestation of the world community's striving to achieve at long last a drastic change for the better in the development of international relations. This approach is fully in accord with the foreign policy principles and goals put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. We hold that our ideal is a world without weapons and violence, in which every nation would live under conditions of justice and security and be free to shape its destiny.

Is it realistic to pave the road to such a future from today's world of ours, saturated with weapons which threaten to turn it into a lifeless desert? Our answer is univocal: It is. To this end, it is necessary first and foremost to realise that in the nuclear and space age our planet is too small and fragile for wars and power politics, and to embrace a new political mentality, which demands that the philosophy of survival and equal security for all be followed up by bold and resolute actions. Herein lies the essence of the principles formulated by the CPSU congress. The proposal, put forward at the congress, on the foundations of a comprehensive international security system is in harmony with the goals and tasks of the International Year of Peace. It amounts to making peaceful coexistence a universal principle of state-to-state relations, embodied in the constructive and creative interaction of states and peoples.

The congress decided that efforts to implement the program for universal security through disarmament, set forth on January 15, 1986, shall be the central guideline of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The core of the program is a plan for step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons given the ban on space strike arms. Simultaneously with nuclear weapons the U.S.S.R. proposes to eliminate chemical weapons completely and to give up the development of other systems of mass annihilation. Along with this we are prepared to go as far as other states are ready to go also in the sphere of reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. All disarmament measures proposed by us provide for verification, including on-site inspections where necessary. This verification should be enough to ensure the compliance of all the sides with the agreement.

Nations can and should ensure that the International Year of Peace will go down in mankind's history as a year that will see the beginning of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and that every next year after that and till the turn of the centruy will become a milestone on the road toward completely ridding mankind of nuclear weapons, toward eliminating the threat of universal destruction. The prohibition of nuclear weapon testing would create a realistic possibility for that. Not to conduct tests means to put an end to the modernization of such weapons and the development of their new types, to start practical steps toward the elimination of nuclear arsenals. This issue is today at the focus of attention of the nations of the world.

An accord on the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in the European zone on a reciprocal basis could become a major event of the International Year of Peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to come to terms on the issue, just as on nuclear testing, without any linkages.

The International Year of Peace could be marked by mounting joint efforts by states in the peaceful exploration of outer space and in laying down organizational foundations for international cooperation to prevent an arms race in space and to use it for peaceful purpose, as is in effect unanimously demanded by the United Nations.

Establishing an all-embracing system of international security is a task which is not only a multifaceted but also a global one requiring the joint efforts of states and peoples, all and everyone. All international forums, in the first place such a universal instrument for multilateral cooperation as the United Nations, are called to make an effective contribution to accomplishing it. The vital cause of ensuring peace must not be allowed to drawn in endless verbiage. The peoples are waiting for all ongoing talks to become effective and productive. A regular dialogue, both bilateral and multilateral, among the leaders of all countries of the world community should play an important role. By virtue of the U.N. Charter a special responsibility for the world situation rests on the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, which, moreover, are nuclear powers. This is why the Soviet Union suggests that the five powers gather at a round table to discuss what can and should be done to strengthen peace, first of all to do away with nuclear weapons. Obviously, what is meant is not the recognition of any claims to 'leadership' in world affairs but what is in essence an opposite goal. Once the nuclear weapons are destroyed, the so-called exclusive club of nuclear-weapon powers would also cease to exist and a great stride forward would be made towards democratizing international relations.

When putting forward the large-scale program of ensuring international security, the Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that measures planned and implemented within the framework of the International Year of Peace are called upon to promote joint actions of states and peoples aimed at warding off the war threat and to rally the broadest popular masses to this cause. By taking resolute actions with a view to ensuring a radical change for the better in the development of the world situation, the Soviet leadership complies with the mandate from our entire people and relies on the potential of peace, reason and goodwill which is strengthening on our planet.

Soviet people express hope that all the countries will take advantage of the International Year of Peace in order to take concrete, practical steps in the current year already towards really delivering the present and future generations from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union will continue to take part in the efforts aimed at attaining the goals of the International Year of Peace, whose motto is to safeguard peace and the future of humanity, and to actively promote the enhancement of the role and prestige of the United Nations Organization in questions connected with the consolidation of peace and security of nations and the development of international cooperation.

M. Gorbachev"

Perez de Cuellar on Message

LD271746 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 27 TASS -- Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, has expressed high appreciation of the message sent to him by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev which welcomes the proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace. He said that the Soviet Union had always favoured and continued to favor the preservation of international peace and security and the enhancement of the role played by the U.N. in this sphere. The message of Mikhail Gorbachev is another evidence of the support for the United Nations organization rendered by the Soviet Union.

ACADEMICIANS OUTLINE SOVIET SECURITY CONCEPTS

Primakov Describes 'Philosophy'

PM240703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "A Philosophy of Security. The 27th CPSU Congress: Elaborating a Foreign Policy Strategy"]

[Text] One very important result of the 27th CPSU Congress is the party's foreign policy strategy elaborated at it. There are objective reasons for this.

History has entered a very dangerous period. The first half of the eighties saw an intensification of nuclear confrontation between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. There appeared the threat of the destruction of human civilization. Never before, therefore, had the problem of normalization of the international situation and creation of a reliable barrier against plunging into a devastating nuclear missile war been so acute. Never before had state leaders, primarily those of the strongest countries from the military viewpoint, borne such a high responsibility for the fate not only of their own and allied peoples, but of all the peoples of the world.

Another group of reasons which necessitated the elaboration of a detailed CPSU foreign policy strategy is associated with the arrival of a qualitatively new stage in our country's domestic development. And normalization of the international situation, together with the cessation of the very dangerous and expensive arms race, would create ideal conditions for carrying out the set tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress says: "Our task is to acquire a broad, Leninist understanding of the times we are living in and to elaborate a realistic and thoroughly considered program of actions organically combining impressive goals with realism of potential and the party's plans with everyone's hopes and aspirations." This is the approach the party adopted when elaborating the program of actions in the foreign policy sphere.

The scale, depth, and -- above all -- the mounting danger of the problems that have accumulated in the international sphere are obvious. They are:

The unbridled arms race unleashed by imperialism, which is leading mankind to the brink of self-destruction; and the prospect of strike weapons being put into space, which would greatly magnify the threat to peace and could make the arms race on earth irreversible;

Regional conflicts, which could explode and destroy the present relative stability at the global level;

The buildup of distrust between states, which is eating into the fabric of international relations;

Unsettled global problems: ecology, raw materials, famine, and disease;

The backwardness of former colonies and semicolonies, with a gulf between them and the former mother states that is not narrowing; and continuing exploitation of the liberated countries -- in particular, the enormous debt that hangs over them like the Sword of Damocles.

Can these and other problems be solved merely by repeating the steps that have been taken in the past? The 27th congress clearly confirmed the need to exploit all available opportunities for solving them, including new methods, means, and approaches. This makes it particularly important to form a realistic assessment of, on the one hand, the factors that gave rise to the dangerous development of the international situation, and, on the other, the forces, processes, and trends which could play a positive part in improving it.

Imperialism has not changed its nature. It is still characterized by militarism, hegemonism, and aggression. It is hindering efforts by the USSR and other peace-loving states to stabilize and improve international life.

But it would be wrong today to act on the basis of these assessments alone. The historic gain of world socialism is not only the creation, but the guarantee of the preservation of strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Imperialism's potential has diminished, and the leaders of the capitalist world have to face up to this. A thermonuclear war spells suicide for mankind. In these conditions, it is now possible if not to state that a mood of realism has spread among the leaders of the capitalist world, then to predict with a greater degree of probability that it will emerge in the foreseeable future.

Nor can the capitalist coalition confronting us be regarded as an integral whole. The United States takes the most extremist stance on a number of international issues. But it does not have the unconditional support of all its allies, especially in a policy that could block compromise solutions.

There is extensive manipulation of public opinion in the capitalist world. But it still has a certain incluence on the elaboration of foreign policy decisions.

As tension in the world grows, the conglomeration of political forces consciously or objectively acting in the interests of improving the international situation acquires an increasingly broad outline. The spectrum of these forces is pretty extensive. They include the Nonaligned Movement and individual or groups of liberated countries upholding the principles of detente and democratization of the system of international relations; trade unions of different hues; numerous nongovernmental organizations; and a number of pacifist movements. The success of the struggle to preserve peace depends largely on the intensity of the antiwar activity of various forces in the international arena. The Soviet foreign policy strategy takes all the aforementioned circumstances into account.

The world socialist system is a factor that plays an extremely big part in improving the international situation. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress says: "Today the fact of peace and of social progress is linked more closely than ever to the dynamism of the ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM" [uppercase passage published in boldface]. The CPSU's foreign policy strategy pays special attention to effective collaboration among all the socialist countries and the entire communist movement, which leads to an increase in the potential for peace.

One of the chief components of the Soviet peace strategy is the concept of an all-embracing system of international security, which was elaborated after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

What is it based on? Above all on the conclusion that no state is capable of defending itself solely by military-technical means, even with the most powerful defenses.

Life rules out the possibility of safeguarding security by building up one's own military potential, even if one managed to achieve military superiroity over the other side. Given the nature of modern weapons, the only way to safeguard security is through political channels, in other words, through accords taking into account the interests of the sides and aimed at halting the arms race and stabilizing the world situation.

At the moment, to be frank, security is based on fear of retribution. It was not our country that initiated this method of safeguarding security, but in the conditions of the Washington-inspired unbridled arms race we were forced to commit ourselves to catching up the United States in the race and then maintaining parity in the military-strategic sphere. The USSR has never regarded this situation as ideal or even acceptable. The USSR wants to lower its level while maintaining equal security for the sides.

But the arms race has continued in both quantitative and -- what is even more dangerous -- qualitative terms. As a result, the problem of maintaining the sides' equal security becomes a problem of equal danger for them. Since the whole world becomes hostage to this situation, it is perfectly clear how immoral it is. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress also notes the absurdity of this situation. The continuation of the arms race is bound to raise this "equal danger" to the level where the world situation will cease to depend on the reason and will of politicians, and the fate of mankind will be "entrusted" to technology, with all the potential fatal consequences that that entails. Our party congress reached the conclusion that, if the present trends continue, military-strategic parity will eventually be unable to perform a restraining function.

The CPSU deems it necessary to effect an immediate breakthrough in the main area and eliminate nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons from the military-stragegic balance. A detailed, comprehensive proposal for the oomplete and universal elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons is contained in the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary's 15 January statement. A real solution insuring against the spread of the arms race to space is fundamental in this case.

The leadership of the U.S. Administration also talks of its desire to abandon the "balance of terror" (ravnyy strakh) concept. But what new security philosophy is it proposing? It is the creation of a system of space weapons and preparation for "star wars" which can allegedly make nuclear weapons unnecessary and unusable. According to the experts, including well-known U.S. scientists, the placing of weapons in space can only utterly destabilize the international situation and whip up the offensive nuclear arms race. Even if one imagines that the U.S. leaders sincerely want to find ways of getting rid of nuclear arms, is it not simpler to eliminate them altogether -- in stages, as proposed by the USSR, taking into account the need not to cause even temporary damage to any state's security?

The Soviet security concept is based on ruling out the possibility of one side's safeguarding its interests to the detriment of the other. As for USSR-U.S. relations, the security of both can only be mutual, based on consideration of each other's interests and identification of areas where they coincide and of actions to bring them closer together.

The Soviet security concept is not confined to USSR-U.S. relations, important though they may be. The task is to create an all-embracing international security system.

First, it could be based on political accords not only at the global level, as mentioned above, but also at regional level.

Here great significance attaches to joint efforts to find ways of resolving regional conflicts -- in the Near East, Central America, and southern Africa -- wherever hotbeds of war danger exist.

Second, the CPSU is intending not only to use military detente measures to create an all-embracing international security system, although, naturally, specific measures to improve matters in the military sphere are of paramount significance. As well as actions in the military sphere, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report designates actions in political, economic, and humanitarian spheres as the basis for an all-embraching international security system. It is a matter of creating a broad and lasting foundation for international security, capable of taking the strain of the contradictions and unresolved problems that have accumulated over the years.

Third, measures to stabilize peace must be implemented immediately. While recognizing the importance of all spheres of the struggle to improve international life, the Soviet security concept sees the struggle to halt the arms race as the chief task. Neither the problems connected with an accord on the political settlement of regional conflicts, nor the process of building confidence between the two systems' states can be set up as an obstacle to this struggle, whose aim is to well and truly cut off the main source of the threat to peace. It must also be seen that positive advances in the sphere of reduction and then elimination of nuclear weapons would contribute to the solution of other vital tasks connected with the improvement of the international climate.

The very dangerous atmosphere of nuclear confrontation demands new political thinking. M.S. Gorbachev talked about this in Geneva. The idea was confirmed and developed in the 27th CPSU Congress materials.

The dialectics between the division of the world into two opposing parts and its continuing and even increasing unity -- especially in conditions where mankind is facing the full-scale problem of sirvival -- are manifested in the fact that opposition between capitalism and socialism OBJECTIVELY [uppercase word published in boldface] should occur in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

We cannot turn a blind eye to the social, ideological, and political contradictions with capitalism. Obviously, the capitalist countries' ruling circles will not turn a blind eye to contradictions with socialism either. But this is no justification at all for turning international relations into the sphere in which the fate of competition between the two systems will be decided.

Soviet foreign policy is geared to the quest for mutual understanding, to dialogue, and to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as the norm in relations between states. The element of normalization of relations between the states of the two systems is increasingly becoming a part of the concept of peaceful coexistence. It is not just a matter of removing war from the life of society, but of renouncing tough, strongarm forms of opposition, behaving in a restrained and circumspect manner in the international arena, and widening mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, in particular to solve global problems.

The new political thinking must incorporate a correct attitude to the objective process of social development in the world. Marxism-Leninism has always stated that it is futile and impermissible to encourage revolution from outside. At the same time, no one must ever be allowed to halt the onward march of history and preserve an outdated sociopolitical status quo by exporting counterrevolution.

The party's foreign policy strategy, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, is becoming an active factor in international life. Its principles must be incorporated in political relations between states. The USSR's specific proposals on normalizing the international situation have been placed on the negotiating table and now belong to the world public.

Of course, we are not expecting instantaneous radical changes in relations with the United States. "The militarist, aggressive forces would prefer, of course, even now, to freeze and perpetuate confrontation," M.S. Gorbachev said in is speech at the closing of the 27th CPSU Congress. "So what do we do, comrades? Slam the door? It is possible that this is precisely what they are trying to get us to do. But we are perfectly well aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country, for the fate of peace. Therefore we do not intend to go along with those who would force mankind to become accustomed to the nuclear threat, to the arms race."

Ahead lies a path of long and stubborn struggle to implement the Soviet peace strategy.

Proektor Elaborates

PM141701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Professor D. Proektor article: "The Soviet Concept of Security"]

[Text] Throughout history it has been believed that the security of states and alliances can only be ensured by military strength. "War is the father of all things," the philosopher Heraclitus said. At the beginning of the 20th century, the "philosopher" M. Harden wrote: "Only one principle is taken into account -- strength. Insist on that, and everything else can be disregarded." At the end of our century, President Reagan has urged: "Let us realize our own strength!" Three completely different eras -- approximately the same cult of strength.

Surely mankind is not doomed to view its own history and its future only through the prism of arms balances and to build its life primarily in accordance with categories of militarist thinking?

The socialist way of thinking is the first to scientifically substantiate other possibilities of ensuring security. This question is particularly acute today when, having reached peaks of progress, people have simultaneously created a vast potential for self-destruction. And when political and military awareness has managed to fall into line with the totally new demands made by the development of the scientific and technical revolution in by no menas every stratum of bourgeois society.

It goes without saying that the ideas in the sphere of international security policy formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress are crucial to the understanding of this major problem. They are the fruit of creative use being made of the Marxist method in the development of one of the most important questions of war and peace as applicable to the end of our century.

The congress definition of international security as a political task, which can only be revolved by political means, must be recognized as a most important theoretical tenet. The militarist-technical approach to international security -- characteristic of imperialism -- drives interstate relations into a deadlock of hopeless confrontation; it is a colorless, soulless approach. It offers mankind no future, other than the expectation of worse to come, and it engenders a sense of fear and impotence.

It is unworthy of man, degrading and gradually turning him into a slave of the technology of war and of those who create and control that technology. This approach renders international relations and the whole of mankind's existence primative. We would not be exaggerating if we said that now the watershed in understanding the essence of security policy lies between those who can see nothing in that policy above military and military-technical categories and who tend to make any solution to its problems dependent solely on the number of units of arms, and those who perceive here primarily a flexible and complex form of political interrelations.

Developing principles of security policy which correspond totally to the very complex conditions of our time and to the prospects for the foreseeable future, the CPSU is creatively guided by Leninist ideas on war and peace, with the characteristic, unconditional priority they attach to a political basis. The party has reached a number of conclusions which are of principled importance. The main conclusions are as follows:

First: The nature of contemporary arms can leave no state any hope of defending itself by military and technical means alone or even by creating the most powerful defense. This means that all the old, traditional forms of military and defense stragegy, be it a "Maginot Line," every possible kind of "wall," or multizone systems, the formation of which swallows up gigantic means and resources, can no longer guarantee security in its modern interpretation. The latest technology will scarcely alter this. Consequently, the transatlantic "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- if it is implemented -- will most probably be no more reliable than the infamous "Atlantic Wall" in 1944.

Second: If the arms race is going to continue on earth and, what is more, spread into space, the critically high rate at which nuclear weapons are being improved will deprive of all meaning the parity of forces between East and West as a restraining factor. Consequently, even parity of military forces is by no means an absolute form of security. It is, like all the rest, an historical phenomenon characteristic only of certain conditions. Of course, we have no right to ignore the scenarios of a nuclear attack on our country which have been created in the Pentagon, and as long as they exist we are compelled to strengthen or defense shield. But it is our firm belief that peaceful coexistence and detente are a far higher and more reliable form of ensuring international security.

And the third conclusion: The situation in the world is drawing near the state when, perhaps, it will no longer depend on the reason or will of politicians. It could prove to be in thrall to technology and military-technocratic logic. The Pentagon does not simply envisage the most extensive possible introduction of information science and computerization to the entire U.S. military structure; It must make it possible, to use the expression of one American political scientist, "to spread the arms race to the furthermost corner of our solar system." It is a question of a so-called "war without people," or, to be more precise, a growth in the potential to annihilate people with machines on the basis of computer technology and microelectronics, robot technology, and artificial intelligence. Is this really a future worthy of mankind?

On the basis of these conclusions the CPSU has formulated the main tenets of Soviet security policy, which were expounded by M.S. Gorbachev in his Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress: "...The contemporary world has become too small and fragile for wars and policies of strength. Saving and preserving this world is impossible if we do not break -- decisively and irrevocably -- with the type of ideas and actions which have formed over the centuries on the basis of the acceptibility and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts."

Breaking with obsolete forms of political thinking is absolutely essential. But it is also realistic, because in the final analysis the idea of equal security for all must inevitably be established. Awareness that it is no longer possible to win the arms race, or nuclear war itself, must also be established. In approximately comparable industrial, scientific, and technological potential of today's developed states and their alliances makes attempts to gain unilateral military superiority and to build policies in the new era on the basis of antiquated aims of the distant past both senseless and archaic.

In the spirit of innovation the CPSU has also developed another extremely important idea -- to create an all-embracing international security system. For as far back as man can remember, the predominant aspiration has been to guarantee one's own security at the expense of another, and sometimes actually to the detriment of another. Various "balances of forces," "maneuvering between power centers," these infamous "triangles" and "polygons," every kind of "axis" or "polar model," and so forth -- all this was based on the ancient political "subtleties" of the play on contradictions, on cunning, on stirring up some people against others, and so forth.

In the contemporary world the only constructive approach can be one which, first, guarantees the same level of security for all -- which is impossible to achieve without making the most decisive break with old concepts of methods of politics and diplomacy, and with scholastic attempts to drag them into the present, completely changed era. Second, an approach which excludes any of the worship of military strength so characteristic of the past. And, third, an approach which is based on an integrated concept of security, that is, one which includes all the most important areas of state functioning and interaction -- political, military, economic, and humanitarian.

Proceeding precisely from this kind of approach and taking as a basis the Soviet philosophy of peace, which put forward the idea of collective security as early as the beginning of the thirties, the 27th CPSU Congress elaborated the principled "Basis for Creating a Comprehensive International Security System" as applicable to the situation at the end of our century. The characteristic feature of this most contemporary security concept consist in the following. In the military sphere it envisages a rejection by nuclear powers of war against one another or against third states -- either nuclear or conventional war -- plans, prevention of an arms race in space, a monitored reduction in the levels of military potential, the dissolution of military groupings, and a proportional and balanced reduction in military budgets.

Of an equally broad nature are the ideas embracing the political, economic, and humanitarian spheres of international security. Realization of these ideas would make it possible to turn peaceful coexistence into the highest universal principle of interstate relations.

A truly Leninist approach to the problem of security opens up before mankind the possibility of being free of the onerous pressure of militarization and constant threat. Now as never before, it is dangerous to divide peace from war by only the thin barrier of the arms balance. More reliable walls and many layers of padding are necessary, which would form a reserve of strength. Only an integrated approach, with unconditional priority given to the political principle, can erect these -- reliable and strong -- walls of an edifice of peace.

The vitality of the Soviet theory of international security is determined by the fact that objective conditions have taken shape, under which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can take its course solely and exclusively in the forms of peaceful coexistence and peaceful rivalry. This conclusion has permanent theoretical and practical significance.

It has allowed us, in particular, to put forward a program for eliminating mass destruction weapons -- a program which will be a central aspect of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the years to come.

Set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statemant of 15 January this year, it has been received with great interest and understanding virtually everywhere. Of course, there is also no shortage of misunderstanding and critical judgments. But how could it be otherwise? It is never the case that new ideas come into the world without encountering opposition. Just take the arguments put forward by opponents of the Soviet program to eliminate mass destruction weapons. Some believe that its realization "would deprive relations between East and West of a stabilizing basis." Others claim that our program is difficult to implement, because the United States will not give up SDI and France and Britain will not give up their own nuclear forces. In the opinion of others, the program is disadvantageous to the West, because the elimination of nuclear weapons would signify "consolidation of Soviet superiority in conventional weapons." And others are convinced that our statement is only the result of the U.S. "policy of strength," and so forth.

The groundlessness of these "arguments" has been proven more than once. And so we will not repeat ourselves. We will only note that the historical process possesses astonishing properties and that sooner or later it will definitely put everything in its place. And the laws of the objective order are revealed during this process -- laws compelling people to act in accordance with them and not in accordance with any far-fetched dogmas, which history can also expose well enough. Our statement is addressed not only to the governments of the NATO countries, but basically to all peoples and governments, whose will plays a large role. We will stubbornly strive to realize the ideas inherent in it, and we believe that the rightness of our cause will be proved in the foreseeable future. This is because the ideas in the statement correspond to the needs of the era.

The security concept developed at the congress counters the amoral and absurd philosophy of "deterrence." The amorality of this philosophy lies in the fact that one should not try to build peace on the basis of mankind's fear and horror of universal annihilation. Life under these conditions can lose all meaning. The absurdity of this philosophy lies in the negation of one's own self; stimulating the increasing nuclear arms race, "deterrence" not only does not guarantee security but, on the contrary, ultimately catastrophically undermines it.

The Soviet security concept places the entire problem in a different dimension: not to "deter" with the annihilation of the human race for the sake of political ambition or one-sided interpretation of the course of history, intolerance, and infinite class egoism, but to relentlessly, indefatigably seek political solutions to the most complex, involved situations. In international relations, as in life, there are no hopeless situations. So-called "political deadlocks" are basically, for the most part, only evidence of the inability of politicians preferring a head-on clash to flexible maneuver. All that is needed is for people to look properly for solutions -- not in crises, conflicts, and wars, but in intellegent decisions based on a desire for peace and mutual understanding wherever there is even the slightest chance of this, and then solutions to the most "hopeless" situations will be found.

In the difficult time ahead, attempts will probably be made to force us to abandon our chosen course of detente and peace and to provoke military, strong-arm confrontation in the hope, perhaps, that we will slam the door. But we will not yield to such challenges and begin copying the methods of the inspirers of imperial ideology and policy who continue to regard strength as the most powerful argument in world politics.

We will pursue our own Leninist policy and follow our own course, worthy of a socialist state. We have no need of attempting to halt the course of history by force. It was declared from the congress restrum to the whole world that Soviet foreign policy is oriented toward seeking mutual understanding, toward dialogue, and toward the establishment of peaceful coexistence as the univeral norm in interstate relations. "We are perfectly aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country and the fate of peace. And that is why we do not intend to play up to those who would like to force mankind to get used to the nuclear threat and the arms race," M.S. Gorbachev aid at the close of the congress. Our concept of security serves to achieve the main aim of CPSU foreign policy strategy -- to guarantee the Soviet people the opportunity to work under conditions of lasting peace and freedom and to preserve universal peace.

OFFICIAL ON BENDJEDID VISIT, SDI, MEDITERRANEAN

LD281031 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- At today's briefing Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed those present of the results of the official friendly visit to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, to the USSR.

Journalists' attention was particularly drawn to the USSR's new peace initiative which was put forward during the Soviet-Algerian talks and which is aimed at making the Mediterranean a zone of stable peace and cooperation. It was emphasised that the need and urgency of the attainament of this goal was once again confirmed by the recent aggressive actions by the U.S. naval task force against Libya and in the area which is thousands of miles away from the United States.

"At one time the Soviet Union came forward with a number of proposals aimed at making the Mediterranean a zone of stable peace and cooperation. All those proposals still hold good. At the same time, as Mikhail Gorbachev stated during the visit of the president of Algeria, if the United States withdraws its fleet from the Mediterranean, the USSR would do the same simultaneously. The Soviet Union is ready to enter into negotiations on this matter without delay. The USSR has to keep its ships in the Mediterraean as a reply measure only because the U.S. sixth Fleet, the nuclear-missile weapons of which threaten the security of the USSR, of its allies and friends, is in direct proximity to Soviet borders. We regard with understanding the initiatives of the Mediterranean non-allied countries which are preparing for their second conference".

In our view, a more representative conference involving apart from the Mediterranean states and the states adjoining this area also the United States and other countries concerned, by analogy with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would play a useful role.

Responding to questions, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that acquisition of nuclear weapons by Pakistan would create a qulitatively new situation in the South- and South-West-Asian region, adjoining the USSR's southern borders and would have dangerous consequences for the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world.

We are convinced that a truly reliable guarantee of security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan can be assured not through persistent efforts to develop nuclear weapons and frenzied armament, but through sober assessment of the present-day state of affairs in the world, in South and South-West Asia and the constructive approach to relations with neighbours and the other states of the region.

In connection with the signing of an agreement on the participation of West Germany in the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the question arises how such actions are tallied with statements by West German Government quarters on the striving to make a constructive contribution to the East-West dialogue. The statement by the USSR's Embassy in Bonn dated December 27, 1985 confirmed by the Soviet side views these moves as a practical step in drawing West Germany into the realization of the U.S. plans to develop space strike arms.

The USSR is interested, as before, in holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to continue efforts started at the Geneva summit, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed. Certainly, we cannot disregard the U.S. actions on the international scene before the upcoming summit.

WARSAW PACT, NATO PLANNING GROUP MEETINGS CONTRASTED

LD212040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Excerpts] The press in socialist countries has devoted considerable attention to the results of the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states which took place in the Polish capital on 19-20 March. Here is a latest news commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

Unity of views and unity of actions: This is how the results of the work of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of fraternal states can be fully justified. There is this unity of views on the modern international situation, which remains tense and dangerous, but besides this, thanks to the energetic and purposeful actions of the socialist states, a real hope for changes for the better is provided. The unity of action is aimed at implementing the opportunities which have opened up for solving the most urgent, cardinal task of modern times: the elimination of the threat of nuclear war; the ending of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race; and a further movement toward disarmament. Assertions are being stubbornly spread by the fuling circles of the United States and its closest partners, who blindly follow the policy of Washington, that the cause of the tension allegedly lies not in the arms race, but in a lack of trust. If, so they say, countries and people trusted each other, then there would be no arms race. But trust is formed not by what is said but by what is done. You can't build it with the most ardent speeches or the most high-flown rhetoric Practical actions are needed.

The socialist states are not only prepared for this, they are also carrying out such actions in practice. The most vivid and convincing example is the position of the Soviet Union, unanimously supported by other fraternal countries, on the question of ending nuclear tests.

Unfortunately it has to be stated that this kind of readiness does not exist across the ocean. At the session, concluded today, of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Wagner, stated that the continuation of nulcear tests has a decisive significance for the United States. British Defense Secretary Younger here took up this assertion and reported London's intention also to continue nuclear tests. What is this? A contribution to building trust? Of course not! We can see perfectly that talk of the pre-eminence of trust is intended to try to justify military preparations.

In the current complex international situation the constant strengthening of the one unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member states has a particular significance. The fraternal countries have decided to continue to interact closely in international affairs and in the elaboration and inplementation of an agreed policy of peace, security and international cooperation.

U.S. SENATE VOTES AID FOR NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

Senators Issue Warnings

LD280358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0327 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 28 March (TASS) -- After an intense and lengthy debate, the Senate of the U.S. Congress has supported by a 6-vote majority the provision of additional aid to the Nicaraguan hirelings. As Senator Exon warned, the United States is thus embarking on a "dangerous path." Another eminent Democratic senator, Leahy, assessed this as "a major step toward direct participation in the war in Central America." The outcome of the Senate vote was influenced by unprecedented pressure on the part of the administration, which over the past days has staged a crude propaganda frame-up over a supposed invasion of Honduran territory by the Armed Forces of Nicaragua.

House 'Battle' Next

LD280907 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The U.S. Senate gave the "green light" to continuing the undeclared war against Nicaragua, waged by the United States with the hands of its mercenaries. The upper chamber of the U.S. Congress voted 53 to 47 to approve in a somewhat smoothed form the White House's request for releasing new millions of dollars to the contras to continue violence and bloody terror against the Nicaraguan people.

The plan would immediately provide 25 million dollars in aid to the counter-revolutionary gangs, including the shipment of antiaircraft missiles. The remaining 75 million dollars of the aid package will start to be channelled in a lapse of 90 days.

It was clear from the outset that the Senate, which is controlled by the ruling Republican Party, would approve the request for extra aid to the contras. Nonetheless, the White House did not bring down its pressure on the lawmakers up to the last moment. John Poindexter, assistant to the President for national security affairs, arrived in the Capitol virtually several hours before the opening of the debates and set out to condition the leaders of the Democratic faction. However, the course of the debates and, which is the main thing, a slim vote margin, show that the administration's aggressive policy towards Nicaragua does not enjoy "monolithic support" even in the Senate.

Senator Patrick Leahy warned during the debates that the case in point is not just aid to the contras, but whether the United States should take a major step towards direct involvement in a war in Central America. He said that the move to authorize the administration's request is tantamount to an approval of sending U.S. military advisers to train contras.

Political observers indicate that the fight which broke out on the Capitol Hill over the request for direct military aid to the contras is far from being completed. The President is in for a new battle in the House of Representatives which rejected the administration's request a week ago, the CNN television network said.

FURTHER REPORTS ON U.S. MANEUVERS NEAR LIBYA

Pre-Planned Attack

PM271655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 First Edition P 5 ($f1)

[Report by own correspondent V. Gan under the general headline: "Brazen Provocation. Widespread International Condemnation of the U.S. Aggressive Act off the Libyan Coast"]

[Text] Washington -- The continuing aggression against Libya was planned long ago by Washington, which wants to "teach a lesson" to independndent states who reject U.S. "recipes" for their foreign and domestic political development.

It has now become known here that the Reagan administration had the idea for the bandit attack on Libya last July. The president had a secret conference with his foreign policy allies in the CIA, State Department, and Pentagon at which it was decided to take "strong measures" against the Al-Qadhdhafi government which is vexing Washington by its refusal to yield to U.S. diktat. According to a report in THE WASHINGTON POST, there was even talk of surprise "military strikes against Libya in collaboration with U.S. allies in the Near East."

But, for reasons known only to the administration, the United States refrained, although the aim remains the same to "redraw the map of North Africa." In accordance with this aim, interdepartmental groups elaborated detailed plans of targets for destruction and outlined the "propaganda backup" for future actions and measures to "neutralize" international protests. The work on hatching sinister plans against Libya was headed by J. Poindexter, now assistant to the President for national security affairs, who had already become a joad hand planning the gunning down of Grenada.

At the same time, President Reagan approved a CIA plan envisaging the physical elimination of Al-Qadhdhafi and the destabilization of his regime. It was only an accidental leak of information on the plot to the press that prevented Washington from carrying out this sinister scenario.

The actions by international terrorists at Rome and Vienna airports last December were seen on the Potomac as "convenient grounds." although the Tripoli government rejected all the fantasies about Libyan "involvement."

The recent bombardment of Libyan territory and the attack on its peaceful ships were the direct result of the latest secret plan, "prairie fire," approved by the White House on 14 March. According to the press, it envisages the actual destruction of Libya's main military and economic facilities and the total subjection of the country to U.S. will...

So U.S. imperialism is adding new chapters to the history of its crimes against mankind. So the people on the Potomac are trying at all costs to buttress their aspirations to "all-American supremacy," which have already caused suffering and claimed the blood of innocent victims.

End of Maneuvers

LD271557 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 27 TASS -- The Pentagon today announced an end to its naval maneuvers off Libyan shores, which were to last till April 1.

Washington conceived those provocative war games as a kind of "punitive operation" against the Libyan Government which has for long been the target of threats and a vicious smear campaign on the part of the United States.

During the large-scale provocation U.S. warships as well as U.S. aircraft which intruded into Libyan air space over the Gulf of Sidra striked at a number of Libyan facilities.

The bandit-style acts of international terrorism touched off a storm of worldwide indignation and were summed up as a challenge to all world public opinion and an outrage upon generally recognized civilized relations.

The U.S. military's piratic actions against Libya were strongly condemned by public personalities and politicians in many countries, including the United States itself. They pointed out that this policy by Washington provokes regional conflicts and jeopardises international peace and security and that it is directed against all independent nations and contradicts the interests of the American people themselves.

Withdrawal Offer Rejected

LD272021 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The American Department of State has rejected the Soviet proposal for withdrawing the American and Soviet naval forces from the Mediterranean. The haste with which the reply was made suggests that the Soviet initiative has not been even considered. Such an approach to Soviet peace initiatives has become typical of Washington. The American Administration has answered with more nuclear explosions to the Soviet call for joining its moratorium on nuclear testing. In January, the Soviet Union advanced a sweeping program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons step by step. It has been supported by many countries except for the United States and its closest allies.

Libya Supports Offer

LD281101 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli March 28 TASS -- Libya has stated support for the proposal made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on simultaneous withdrawal of the American and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean. A statement of the People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya, which has been distributed by the JANA NEWS AGENCY, says that the proposal fully accords with the striving of the Mediterranean states to make a region a zone of peace, security, cooperation and progress. Approving the Soviet leader's proposal, the Libyan Jamahiriyah calls upon all Mediterranean countries to support this significant initiative and exert every efforts towards its materialization.

Task Force May Return

LD280726 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has stated that the U.S. Sixth Fleet ships "will return if necessary" to the Gulf of Sidra, the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reported today.

The Pentagon chief maintained that the U.S. naval exercises in the area of the Gulf of Sidra became a "successful operation". However, the entire progressive mankind thinks otherwise: U.S. ships fired on the Libyan Jamahiriyah's boats and positions, which is an act of international banditry.

Although Weinberger said to U.S. pressmen that the exercises were fully terminated earlier than planned, he hurried to emphasise that the U.S. fleet might return to the Gulf of Sidra at any moment.

U.S. PRESIDENT ADVOCATES FURTHER DEFENSE BUILDUP

LD280802 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 TASS -- "Peace through strength is a fact of life", said President Reagan in his overtly militaristic statement.

The President's speech in New Orelans, Louisiana, on Thursday, show how in practice the United States is trying to materialize this very dangerous concept. The President in actual fact advocated further build-up of the military muscles of America, asserting that this is allegedly the "leverage" for negotiations on control over armaments. Without such a "leverage", one cannot conduct serious negotiations, said the head of the White House.

Reagan's pronouncements reaffirmed that the United States intends to speed up the development and establishment of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements, the star wars system which Reagan tried to depict as an anti-missile defence shield, contrary to the well-known facts and admissions of his own advisers.

The President reaffirmed that the U.S. Administration intended to resolve problems of the situation in Central America only from the position of strength. It is this concept that underlies Washington's policy towards sovereign Nicaragua. Having again piled up heaps of lies against Nicaragua, Reagan demanded congressional early approval of the administration's request of another 100 million dollars in military aid to terrorist contras gangs.

WEINBERGER STATEMENTS 'PRIMITIVE, FALSE'

LD271553 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Willingness deliberately to distort the truth in pursuit of one's goals is an aspect of the politics of most presidents, a NEW YORK TIMES analyst observed recently. He also noted with regret that current administration leaders were not criticised in the United States when they told lies.

This lenience towards deliberate misrepresentation of facts in the USA obviously encourages White House officials, who have lately been butchering facts without even going to the trouble of inventing something at least remotely resembling the truth.

For instance, Defense Secretary Weinberger decided again at a recent press conference on the occasion of the publication of the fifth propaganda booklet "Soviet Military Power" to try to justify the need for increasing the Pentagon's budget by the growing military threat posed by the USSR.

But this time he did that exercise expecially clumsily, without straining his mental capacities in any way. Weinberger merely listed the more glaring actions commited by Washington against peace and imputed them -- to the Soviet Union.

A Colin Gray said in the U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that the USA could win a nuclear war. The Reagan administration exulted over a "public substantiation" of its own MAD concept and appointed Gray an adviser on disarmament (sic) to the U.S. President. Now Weinberger claims that it is the Soviet Union rather than the United States that thinks it possible to fight a nuclear war and win it.

The Reagan administration has long announced the SALT II treaty, to be "fatally flawed" and more than once violated its stipulations. The Pentagon makes no secret, for instance, that the United States is now developing two new inter-continental ballistic missiles, the MX and the Midgetman, which is an outright violation of the 1979 Soviet-American treaty, which has not been ratified by Washington. Weinberger, who recently called the SALT II accord a pseudo arms control agreement, blamed the Soviet Union at the press conference for the selfsame violations which the United States is committing openly.

According to Weinberger, it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is working to deploy new, binary chemical weapons and to introduce thousands of strike weapons in outer space. It appears that the Pentagon chief himself advocates an accord on arms reduction with the Soviet Union. There is a snag, however: he believes that the only dependable path to that goal is the continuation of the U.S. nuclear arms program.

The Pentagon chief ought to be credited, however, with refraining at the press conference from holding the Soviet Union responsible for a nuclear weapon test at the American testing site in Nevada. As regards all the other matters, the statements of the U.S. defense secretary were as primitive and false as the Pentagon's booklet "Soviet Military Power," which he launched at that press conference.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN MET BY ZAGLADIN ON ARRIVAL

LD271915 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress, Dante Fascell, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Foreign Relations commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

He was met at the airport by Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials. The welcoming party also included the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, Mr Combs.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ARTICLE ON U.S. 'PROVOCATION'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined " 'Armed Provocation' Begins," published in the 21 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 5, paragraph two, last two lines:

...Its naval armada will intrude into the Gulf of Sidra, to which Libya's sovereignty extends [vtorgnetsya v zaliv Sidra, na kotoryy rasprostranyayetsya suverenitet livii]. (rewording and supplying vernacular.)

MEETING CELEBRATES CENTENARY OF PRC's DONG BIWU

LD261811 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- A function was held in the Peoples' Friendship House today to mark the birth centenary of Dong Biwu, China's prominent party and state leader.

Speakers at the meeting noted that Dong Biwu had been one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, attended the first congress of the Chinese Communist Party. In the period of the national liberation war of the Chinese people he strove for the consolidation of the united national anti-Japanese front. After the victory of the revolution in China, he was elected member of the Standing Committee of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, member of the Central People's Governmental Council of the Chinese People's Republic, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Dong Biwu declared for the development and strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, was one of the founders of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Members of the board and activists of the society, representatives of Moscow's public, as well as Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR Li Zewang and the embassy's officials were present at the function.

CHINA CANCELS ARMY OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO JAPAN

LD210922 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 21 TASS -- China has officially informed Japan about the cancelling of the visit originally scheduled for March 27 of Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China to Japan. The visit was to be paid in return to the visit to China in 1985 of Harue Natsume, deputy chief of the administration of Japan's National Defence Agancy. The visit of Xu Xin has been cancelled because of insurmountable circumstances, the KYODO Tsushin Agency said.

MOSCOW NOTES OPENING OF 4th NPC SESSION

LD251755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The fourth session of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the sixth convocation has opened in Beijing. The deputies will hear and approve the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the PRC in the period 1986-90, the plan for the economic and social development of the PRC in the current year, the results of the fulfillment of the state budget over the last year, and the state budget for 1986. Other issues are also included in the agenda.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM LEAVES MOSCOW 27 MARCH

LD271945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, minister of foreign affiars, left Moscow for home on 27 March.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES EXPANSION OF JAPANESE TIES

LD271018 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Nikolay Georgiyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party held in Moscow recently called for jointly searching for the ways to resolve painful problems in Asia politically. The concrete ways to strengthen security in Asia can be different. The promotion of bilateral neighborly relations can play a great role. Take Japanese-Soviet ties. They have always exerted considerable influence on the state of affairs in Asia. Normal relations serve as a factor for stability, and when they aggravated [as heard] tensions intensified locally. Life has shown that the development of Soviet-Japanese ties on the basis of neighborliness, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation is in the interests of the two countries and serves the goal of ensuring security in Asia as a whole.

Particular attention should be paid to promoting trust. Measures aimed at strengthening trust between countries belong to the foundations of international security. In the meantime it is evident that the level of trust between Japan and the USSR leaves much to be desired. This is due primarily to the war threat growing in the Asia-Pacific region, an area the United States seeks to destabilize more and more. Washington's attempts to secure for itself military dominance in the region, to surround the eastern part of Soviet territory by its nuclear and conventional weapons, lead solely to intensifying the arms race in Asia. And this does not enhance security either for the USSR or for the United States, not to mention other countries such as Japan.

Besides, trust in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is undermined by the propagandistic references to the so-called Soviet threat practiced in Japan. Though these references are absolutely unfounded they seriously poison the atmosphere in bilateral relations. It would be much better to discuss mutual anxieties and suspicions at the negotiating table. The negotiating table is an ideal place for resolving all international problems. Confidence between countries is strengthened not by guns and missiles but by constructive political decisions based on the good will of both sides.

The Japanese Constitution itself, with its renunciation of wars and armaments, advocates this approach. We can only regret that certain forces stubbornly push Japan along the path of arms buildup, on the pretext of the mythical Soviet threat. In the meantime everyone knows that Japan's militarization generates distrust in many Asian countries. That is why we believe that the road to peace lies primarily through strengthening confidence between neighbor nations. Much has already been done in this direction. An important role was played by a visit to Japan paid last January by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze. The Soviet Union is in favor of expanding such a dialogue and gaining accord on the issues of mutual interest. The joint communique on the outcome of the Soviet-Japanese talks held in January indicates that there are many points of contact between our two countries, and further dialogue should be based on them and not on the problems that divide us for one reason or another.

The Soviet Union and Japan are neighbors and this fact can't be abrogated. It imposes a high responsibility. Neighbors should search for the ways to establish good relations regardless of differences in their outlook. The common interest in strengthening peace and stability in Asia and in the world at large mentioned in the joint Soviet-Japanese communique also calls for this. The question of confidence-building measures in the political and military scenes in the Far East should be a topic of discussion in the Soviet-Japanese dialogue.

As many as 5 years have passed since the Soviet Union suggested to Japan to discuss this issue. Had hte Soviet proposal met with a constructive reply the situation in Asia today would undoubtedly have been much more favorable. It's appropriate to refer to this now when Japan voices scepticism in regard to the Soviet concept of Asian security. It attributes to the Soviet Union now the intention to resolve its problems at the expense of other countries, now the (attempts) to drive a wedge in Japanese-American relations. Such charges are a typical example of how mistrust creates obstacles on the path of strengthening peace in Asia. They also show that Japan has a misconception of the Soviet foreign policy. The highest wisdom is not in taking care only of one's own interests particularly to the detriment of the other side. It's essential for all to feel equally secure, said the political report to the recent party congress in Moscow, a document outlining the basic principles of the Soviet foreign policy.

It's desirable for all responsible politicians in the world to grasp this truth, to make it possible to start without delay, to resolve pressing Asian and world problems in order to spare themselves regrets over missed opportunities in the future.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK ACCORD MARKED

SK230017 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] [Beginning portion not recorded; recording, in Korean, in progress]... To the people of Korea and the Soviet Union, this year, which marks the 37th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, is significant.

The 27th CPSU Congress held recently was a successful one. The congress, which confirmed the party's strategic policy presented at the plenary meeting of the party in April last year for the promotion of socioeconomic development, we indeed held in the midst of a renovative and creative atmosphere. It has also opened a path of epochal change for the development of Soviet society.

The Korean people rejoice over the fact that the Soviet people have risen with one mind on a single path of struggle for the consummation of socialism by rallying firmly around the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, with a firm confidence in the future and firm (?faith). They are also convinced that the Soviet people will achieve great advancement and success in their struggle to implement the decision adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

In his speech, [DPRK Ambassador to USSR] Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong stressed that the role played by the Soviet Union's peace proposals in today's complicated international situation and in the struggle for world peace is (?indescribably great). The ambassador said: We fully support the peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, in Comrade Gorbachev's 15 January statement, and at the 27th CPSU Congress.

He continued by talking about the new proposals advanced by the DPRK aimed at returning the situation on the Korean peninsula and the situation in this region [as heard] to a normal condition. He then thanked the CPSU and Soviet Government for their full support for these proposals.

[Begin recording] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people and Soviet people are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have fought together for a long time for their common ideals and goals. Korean-Soviet friendship is based not only on solid class alliance relations and comradely friendship, but also has deep historical roots. The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have been developing more actively since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984.

Mutual visits of high-level (?officials), such as the visit to Korea by a Soviet party and government delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice premier; a visit to our country by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister; and visits to the Soviet Union by the premier of the State Administration Council and the foreign minister of the DPRK were made during last year and this year. Such mutual visits have made a great contribution to further consolidating the class alliance relations between our two fraternal countries and to expanding and developing cooperation in various fields.

Korean-Soviet economic and trade relations are expanding with each passing day. An agreement on long-term economic cooperation for the period 1986-90 and another agreement on [word indistinct] have recently been signed. The substance of the cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, and technological fields is becoming richer with each passing day. Mutual exchanges and contacts are expanding in all fields, such as science, technology, education, public health, and sports, and the ties between the two countries' public organizations and the writers' leagues are further deepening.

We are satisfied at the fact that mutual cooperation and exchange are being briskly achieved in the political, economic, and cultural fields in accordance with the spirit of the Korean-Soviet agreement on economic and cultural cooperation. The Korean people, who value Korean-Soviet friendship, will make every effort possible to further expand and deepen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all fields. [end recording]

NAGASAKI MAYOR STATES 'INDIGNATION' AT U.S. TEST

LD240755 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 24 TASS -- Mayor of Nagasaki Hitoshi Motoshima and the Municipal Council of that Japanese city that had lived through the horrors of the American atomic bombing forty years ago addressed a message to the Reagan administration, expressing indignation at the nuclear blast staged by the United States in Nevada.

The message says, in part: Nuclear tests carried out in Nevada during the international year of peace are at a basic variance with the striving of nations for nuclear disarmament. The residents of Nagasaki strongly demand the termination of all nuclear blasts and the beginning of disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

DEMICHEV DEPARTS DELHI, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM251150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Delhi"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Mar -- The CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has left Delhi for Moscow. The delegation comprised V.P. Anishchev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and P.V. Kutsobin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The delegation participated in the work of the 13th Communist Party of India Congress, held in the city of Patna (Bihar State) 12-17 March.

During the subsequent official visit to the city of Delhi a Soviet-Indian intergovernmental agreement on holding in 1987-88 a Soviet festival in India marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and an Indian festival in the USSR marking the 40th anniversary of Indian independence was signed. P.N. Demichev met with R. Gandhi, Indian prime minister; R. Venkataraman, vice president; B.R. Bhagat, external affairs minister; P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of manpower resources and home affairs; and G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Indian External Affiars Policy Planning Department.

The delegation was seen off at Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport by P.V. Narasimha Rao and other officials. V.N. Rykov, Soviet Ambassador to India, was among the send-off party. At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was among the reception party.

Delhi Press Conference

PM251106 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt] A press conference given in Delhi by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture who is on an official visit to India, was devoted to questions concerning the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of culture and art.

Touching on the signing of the Soviet-Indian intergovernmental agreement on the holding of a USSR festival in India and an Indian festival in the USSR in 1987-88, P.N. Demichev noted that they will be devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of India's independence. The festivals are planned to run for 1 year. They will include the most diverse events, including events in the spheres of culture, art, science, and sports. The USSR has experience in holding major events in the sphere of cultural exchange, but this will be the first time such comprehensive festivals will be organized, the minister said. We are pleased that these comprehensive events will be held jointly with India, with which our country is linked by long-established ties in the sphere of culture and art.

Soviet-Indian ties in this sphere, the minister pointed out, have developed along an ascending line in the 25 years since the signing of the USSR-Indian agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, and have been crowned with sound results. Famous collectives of Soviet masters of art and individual solo artists have toured India in the past. We are actively exchanging different exhibitions. Wonderful dance, music, and other collectives from India have toured our country.

The experience accumulated in cultural exchanges will now make it possible to move on to larger comprehensive events like the festivals. During my meeting with Prime Minister R. Gandhi, we discussed the question of holding them and he expressed very ardent support for the idea. We are convinced that the festivals will help the further strengthening and expansion of ties between the Soviet and Indian peoples and between our countries not just in the sphere of culture and art but also in many other spheres. Our peoples will be able to acquire better knowledge of each other's culture, science, traditions, and character.

We expect assistance in this important work from both countries' mass news media, the minister said. The Soviet Union and India advocate that information be objective and truthful, help bring peoples closer together instead of dividing them, and not help the fanning of hatred but the struggle for peace, against the threat of war, for the easing of international tension. In this respect we can cooperate very well, since the two countries' policies in the sphere of international relations coincide in many respects.

We are confident that the main slogan of the USSR and India festivals will be the struggle for peace, for disarmament, against the military threat, and for the development of cooperation between all peoples, P.N. Demichev emphasized in conclusion.

U.S. 'DIKTAT' ON TRADE, RELATIONS WITH INDIA VIEWED

PM261517 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article "Pressure Misfires"]

[Text] To whom it is not clear now that trade and economic cooperation between states can be successful only if a number of indispensable conditions are observed? Such as, for example, equal rights and noninterference in the other side's internal affairs. Conversely, diktat and imposing one's own views and demands on the partner or partners will hardly lead to positive results.

The correctness of these generally well-known and incontestable truths recently received graphic confirmation at the talks in Delhi between representatives of Indian and U.S. business and scientific circles. In particular, addressing a session of the Indian-American Joint Council for Business Ties, Romesh Bhandari, secretary for external affa affairs at the Indian External Affairs Ministry, declared that the measures on which the United States was insisting do not accord at all with his country's national interests.

A quite harsh and unambiguous statement, as we see. But what provoked it is a different question. India is a great country which has secured considerable achievements in its economy, science, and culture since its liberation from the colonial yoke. It has now begun, like many other countries, incidentally, implementing an extensive modernization program in various spheres of its national life, including computerization and the use of robots. India would like, in particular, to acquire certain types of electronic equipment from the United Sates. Particularly as many firms, including such a well-known company as ITT, have expressed readiness to sell electronic equipment to India.

But then the Pentagon intervened in the matter. With imperial arrogance its "brass hats" demanded that Delhi sign a special document called "Agreement to Keep Military Information Secret." However, there are points in it which provide for American military personnel to conduct the on-site inspection of installations where equipment purchases from the United States would be used. This is nothing but direct infringement of national sovereignty. Of course, as an independent state, India could not consent to such an "agreement" and resolutely rejected it.

As has been learned from official sources, India declared that it plans neither to purchase nor to produce anything under American licenses. An eminent Indian diplomat, who recently visited Washington, said: "Why does the United States want us to sign an agreement, not military information."

There is also another quite significant aspect to the Indian rebuke to the lovers of diktat in international relations on the other side of the ocean. As THE INDIAN EXPRESS pointed out, "Certain spokesmen for the Reagan administration openly characterize the aim of Washington's present policy toward Indian as an attempt to 'alienate' it from the Soviet Union." Here I would like to cite another very eloquent quotation from that newspaper: "Are the Americans really still so naive," THE INDIAN EXPRESS asks, "as to believe that providing Indian with computer equipment, the majority of which it can obtain from other sources, will undermine its strong friendship with the Soviet Union? The United States will never be able to do as much for relations with India as the Soviet Union has done. And the fact is that India does not intend to pay a political price for American friendship."

I would like to emphasize in this connection that it was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union will continue to develop cooperation with Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Our multifaceted aid to those states helps to shape and develop their national economies, overcome the colonial legacy, and advance along the path of economic and social progress. The USSR has established stable, long-term ties with many of them, as, for example, with India and a number of other states. They are becoming increasingly mutually advantageous.

And we want this fruitful process to continue on the basis of full equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, with observance of the most-favored-nation status. Sooner or later these principles must without fail triumph in trade and economic relations among all states on the planet.

U.S. TURNING PAKISTAN INTO 'PENTAGON BRIDGEHEAD'

LD261047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 26 Mar 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] U.S.-Pakistani talks have ended in Islamabad as a result of which the U.S. Government will supply to the regime of Ziaul-Haq over $4 billion of aid, primarily for military needs. I would remind you, comrades, that in 1981 a similar agreement was already concluded for a sum of $3.2 billion, after which Washington began carrying out wide-scale supplies to Pakistan of the most modern military equipment that included artillery; tanks; and aircraft, including 40 F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And now, as we see, the story is continuing. The United States is now supplying its loyal ally on the India subcontinent with the latest types of arms, on a scale which exceeds its defense interests, with the aim of turning this country into a tool of its hegemonist policies in southwest Asia and into a Pentagon bridgehead. The militarization of Pakistan is just a link in the general chain of global military preparations by the United States. This is done by various methods: in some countries the Pentagon sets up its bases, and in others -- as, say, in long suffering Grenada -- they do not stop short of intervention, or of occupation.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

PM251115 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan headed by (Abdul Bashir), chief of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan Propaganda and Education Section, is in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The Afghan guests will familiarize themselves with the Soviet trade unions' experience of educational work and with the practice of organizing working people's leisure and involving them in amateur creative activity and sports activities.

Yesterday the Afghan delegation was received at the AUCCTU Mass Cultural and International Sections and the TRUD editorial office.

On the same day a press conference was held for Soviet journalists at which the delegation members described the Afghan people's courageous struggle against domestic and foreign counterrevolution, which relies on the support of international imperialism headed by the United States, and the profound sociodemocratic transformations in the country.

DRA PROTESTS FRG BUNDESTAG HEARINGS

LD272036 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 27 TASS -- The West German charge d'affaires ad interim in the democratic republic of Afghanistan was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry where he was handed a note of protest, BAKHTAR news agency reported.

The note said that despite repeated warnings by Afghan authorities about the inadmissibility of hostile and subversive activities against this country, there have taken place so-called hearings on the Agfhan issue in the Bundestag.

The propaganda show was staged on the initiative of right-wing political circles in West Germany.

Afghan counter-revolution aries were given the right to take part as "experts" and the Pakistani ambassador in West Germany was also given the possibility to speak there and make slanderous allegations in respect of Afghanistan.

Following a hostile course with regard to Afghanistan, Bonn, the note said, sails in the wake of U.S. aggressive policy. This has been borne out by the statement made at the "hearings" by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the illegal penetration into Afghan territory by West German MP Volker Neumann.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry, the note said, expresses a strong protest against the subversive and hostile actions by the West German authorities and views tham as gross interference in the home affairs of this country. The note demanded that the West German Government immediately discontinue such interference which only exacerbates relations between the two countries even further.

AQUINO PLANS MOVES TO CONSOLIDATE POWER

Revolutionary Government Seen

LD220012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1955 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Aquino, the new president of the Philippines, is consolidating her power. She announced today that she intends to dissolve parliament at a future date, and, as she said, form a revolutionary government. It is still not clear when this will be done. The U.S. military authorities are in a hurry to consolidate their hold on their bases in the Philippines, Clark Field and Subic Bay. Meeting with mass protest actions there by Filipino workers who began on 18 March to picket these bases, the U.S. military command, demonstrating an altogether unusual flexibility in this department, suddenly agreed to accept the conditions the new collective labor agreement proposed by the Filipino workers' trade union. This agreement envisions improvement of working conditions, an increase in wages and social benefits paid to Filipino workers whose interests were previously always very strongly infringed upon by the Americans.

Parliament Dissolved

LD262247 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines today declared an interim Constitution and the dissolution of the National Assembly. The Constitution was signed in a ceremony at Malacanang Palace at the presence of all members of the government and the Philippine military command. The head of state said that the interim Constitution would be in effect until the draft of a permanent constitution is worked out and endorsed. A special commission would be named to draft within 90 days a new constitution which would later be put to a nationwide debate.

Under the provisions of the interim constitution, the parliamentary elections can be held during the transititional period. At the same time, it is up to the president to decide on the terms for the holding of elections to the local government bodies, who will wield exclusive executive and legislative powers during this period, including the right to make appointments to all state posts. The country will be governed by issuing presidential decrees.

FILIPINOS AT SUBIC BAY, CLARK FIELD ON STRIKE

LD231138 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 23 TASS -- The strike by Philippine personnel at the American naval base in Subic Bay has spread to the U.S. air base of Clark Field. The strikers set up barricades near entrances to the U.S. largest overseas bases that employ about 2,000 Filipinos. Clashes with American servicemen were reported. According to a correspondent of the American NBC television network, at least 12 people were injured.

AQUINO'S GOVERNMENT FACES 'CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES'

PM211549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent I. Kovalev: "A Difficult Start"]

[Text] Manila -- Approximately 1 month has elspsed since the change of power in the Philippines. What is the situation now?

A considerable proportion of the big and middle bourgeoisie, the most influential circles of the army and the police, and the Roman Catholic Church are in favor of the new regime. At the same time, from the very outset President Corazon Aquino's government has come up against certain difficulties.

There are a multitude of problems. At present the only thing more or less obvious is that a minimum of 3 months will be required to work out a new (or revise the old) constitution, while elections to local organs of power will be held no earlier than November. The situation is being aggravated by frictions within the parties incorporated in C. Aquino's coalition. The trade unions, demanding an improvement in working conditions, have become more active. Workers and employees in communications establishments and the paper industry and miners are on strike.

The top Army leadership crossed over to C. Aquino's camp at the critical moment, which largely contributed to F. Marcos' overthrow. However, in some military districts the command is continuing armed operations in violation of the course proclaimed by C. Aquino aimed at reconciliation with the rebel movement that has seized a number of the country's regions in recent years.

All these events are unfolding against a background of continuing pressure from the United States, Japan, and other imperialist states which are declaring their intention of "assisting" the new government. However, the advice of these "helpers" amounts to attempts to channel the domestic economic, foreign economic, and foreign policy activities of the new Philippine authorities into unquestioning subordination to the international banks, multinational monopolies, and U.S. global strategic interests.

'KHMER REACTIONARY' PROPOSALS ON CAMBODIA REFUTED

PM241254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column:" "Futile Venture"]

[Text] The leaders of three Khmer reactionary groupings have put forward proposals in Beijing for settling the "Cambodian problem." This action has been rightly seen as an attempt at crude interference in the sovereign PRK's internal affairs with the aim of foisting on it an antipeople regime in the guise of a "quadripartite coalition government."

The appearance of these provocative proposals, allegedly dictated by a desire for "national unity and reconciliation," is no accident. The counterrevolution, which has been expelled from the country, is trying to grab power once more in the disguise of a "coalition government," which represents no one. In its organizers' minds this backstage maneuvering using these "proposals" is aimed at saving the political specter of "democratic Cambodia" from final rout and collapse and at securing the Pol Pot followers' return to the country.

An irreversible process of national rebirth and building of the foundations of the new life begun from scratch is now underway in the PRK. The republic's successes both within the country and in the international arena are obvious. They are indissolubly linked with the purposeful work of the People's Revolutionary Party and the fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist community states.

Last year the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army destroyed more than 10 Khmer reactionary bases in the region of the Cambodian-Thai border, seized large stocks of weapons, and captured more than 10,000 bandits. The victory showed irrefutably the vitality and durability of people's power and the increased might and combat skill of its armed forces defending the people's revolutionary gains. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, introduced into the PRK at the request of the legitimate government, is continuing, a withdrawal which, as the recent meeting of the three fraternal Indochinese states' foreign ministers noted, will be completed by 1990.

Many countries recognized the PRK Government. They include India, the prestigious leader of the Nonaligned Movement. Together with Vietnam and Laos, People's Kampuchea is pursuing a consistent, peace-loving course in the region. Its aim is to establish lasting cooperation in Southeast Asia.

It is perfectly clear that the Cambodian problem has already been resolved by the Khmer people themselves. It has been resolved definitively and irreversibly. To ignore that objective fact, to fail to see the existence of the sovereign state of the PRK, and to deny that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodia people is like trying to measure the sky with a bamboo pole, as they say in Asia. But no one has managed to do that yet.

GUSTAV HUSAK ELECTED CPCZ GENERAL SECRETARY

LD280940 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 TASS -- The first plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, held here, has elected the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Gustav Husak was elected as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Gorbachev Congratulations

LD280938 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev has cordially congratulated Gustav Husak on his being elected the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The telegram by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published here today, says, in part, that the Soviet people well know Gustav Husak's services in "cementing Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, forging the unity and interaction of the states of the socialist community. The 17th Congress of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia confirmed the Czechoslovak Communists' determination tirelessly to see to it that this friendship and our fraternal alliance gain in strength in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the entire socialist community. The CPSU and the working people of the Soviet country will, on their part, do everything so that this be so".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES ATANASOV

PM250945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Atanasov,

In connection with your election as chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, please accept our cordial congratulations and wishes for great successes in your activity in the new state post.

We are firmly confident that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria peoples, in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community, and for the sake of ensuring lasting peace in the world.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

GREEKS PROTEST SHULTZ' VISIT, U.S. BASES

LD280022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Report by correspondent Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy in Athens; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On the eve of George Shultz' visit to Athens there was a nuclear blast in Nevada, and on the day of his arrival open aggression against Libya. That is the backdrop. The chief aim of the visit is to force Greece to give Washington a suitable assurance that the U.S. military bases will remain on Greek territory for many years to come and that the Pentagon may strengthen and modernize them.

If the U.S. secretary of state were to listen to the voice of the Greek public, he would make out a word that he possibly knows: Oxi -- no. With this word on their lips and banners, thousands of Athenians marched on the streets on the first day of George Shultz' visit: "No to the U.S. bases of death! No to nuclear weapons! No to star wars!" they chant. In the columns of demonstrators are public figures, mayors of districts in Athens, war veterans, women, young people, and members of all the antiwar organizations.

Mass numbers and pointed anti-U.S. feelings were the features of this demonstration whose participants angrily condemned Washington's policy of pushing the world into the abyss of military catastrophe. Late in the evening, the protest march ending with a meeting in Constitution Square. Those who addressed the meeting spoke of the threat to universal peace borne by the arms race and unleashed by the United States and its aggressive action against sovereign states.

The nuclear blast in Nevada, says Kostas Karalis, mayor of a district in Athens, is a challenge to the whole world. Washington is ignoring the opinion of the world public and, as we can see, is preparing for nuclear war. Nikos Panagulis, a worker from Piraeus, says that while the USSR is putting forward measures to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, the United States is carrying out aggressive actions there. We demand that an end be put to the U.S. armed provocations.

Rally Held

LD272138 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Athens March 27 TASS -- The question of U.S. bases in Greece is the central issue of the talks of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, paying a visit here, with the Greek leaders. Athens has stated more than once its intention to rid the country of foreign bases. The status of those bases is now stipulated by a Greek-American agreement on cooperation in the economy and defence, which will expire in 1988. The United States, contrary to the wish of the overwhelming majority of the Greek population, is seeking to prolong the agreement indefinitely.

In the course of his visit, the Greek press says, the overseas guest has resorted to flagrant pressure on Greek. Exploiting the economic difficulties which are now besetting the country, he has made it clear that the USA could give a helping hand if Greece makes concessions on the question of the bases. The London FINANCIAL TIMES observes that Greece may be reimbursed with larger American capital investment and more U.S. tourists.

Shultz' visit has provoked a storm of protests in Greece. About 20,000 demonstrators gathered in front of the Greek Parliament, chanting "Down with death bases," "Hands off Libya," "No to NATO." Several thousand demonstrated in front of the American Consulate in Saloniki, the Greek second largest city. There were clashes between demonstrators and police, in which some people were wounded and arrests were made.

The events in the Gulf of Sidra showed that a grave threat is posed by American bases. They do not meet our national interests but are only needed by the USA and NATO to control the eastern Mediterranean, M. Nikolinakos, chairman of the Greek Committee for the Closure of Foreign Military Bases, said at a rally in Athens. The Greek people demand the removal of the U.S. bases from Greece and withdrawal from NATO. The visit of Shultz, A. Argiriadis, chairman of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, said, is a challenge to the Greek people, who want to be masters of their country. A resolution passed by the rally stresses: Struggle against the bases is a patriotic duty of all the Greeks.

ITALY'S JOTTI ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY VOSS

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italina Parliament, who stayed on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., left Moscow for home today. At the airport she was seen off by Avgust Voss, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

The visit was a success, Mrs. Jotti told a TASS correspondent before departure. Meetings with Soviet leaders and discussions at the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. were fruitful. I'm returning home with a sense of fulfilled duty and feel friendship and sympathies toward Soviet people. We have opportunities, Mrs. Jotti emphasized, for strengthening bonds of friendship and cooperation linking our nations.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF FRENCH ELECTION

LD232032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1458 GMT Mar 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello comrades! International life is rich in events, and last week was no exception. Furthermore, all these events are uniquely vital and important, insofar as they bear the imprint of our turbulent and worrisome times. Even when we are speaking about internal events which, it would seem, are national affairs of this or that state, these too have, in general, certain international reverberations. The French National Assembly elections held last Sunday are, of course, such an event. The results of these elections are well-known: the forces in the elections; and as for the French Communists, they obtained less than 10 percent of the votes for the first time in many decades. The political axis in France has swung to the right. How do things stand with the country's foreign policy orientation; will this undergo any changes?

It is no simple matter to answer that question. But in any event, a certain nostalgia can be perceived in France for the politics of the General de Gaulle era, a policy distinguished by protection of France's national interests, and at the same time distinguished by a sincere striving toward full-blooded dialogue between East and West.

Of course, everything is hazy here for the moment -- all the more so in that it is unknown how the relations between the Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac -- who is the leader of the forces of the right -- will turn out.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV KREMLIN DINNER SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 March carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 26 March Kremlin dinner in honor of Algerian President Bendjedid. The PRAVDA report, entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere," has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 27 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 3, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph. The remainder of the item is identical to the TASS version.

REPORTAGE ON BENDJEDID MEETINGS, DEPARTURE

PRAVDA on Gorbachev Talks

PM271647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting with C. Bendjedid"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, in the Kremlin 26 March. M.S. Gorbachev and C. Bendjedid evaluated highly the nature and level of relations between the two friendly countries and peoples. They expressed profound satisfaction with the atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding, and sympathy which is characteristic both of the relationship between the leaders of the two states and parties and of the entire course of the Soviet-Algerian talks.

It was confirmed that relations between the USSR and Algeria are built on the basis of both states' long-term interests and have good prospects for further all-round development. Mutual readiness was expressed to solve any problems which might arise in these relations in the manner customary between friendly countries.

The most important questions of bilateral cooperation, acute regional problems of special interest to both countries, and the general international situation which has now taken shape were discussed during the talks.

Talks Continue

LD271415 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Talks were continued in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party.

Chadli Bendjedid has been staying in Moscow since Tuesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Talks With Leaders

LD271625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Talks continued today in the Kremlin between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the FLN Party.

Those who took part in them were, on the Soviet side: Comrades Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin; Comrade Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and others. Members of the delegation took part on the Algerian side.

During the talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, particular attention was paid by the sides to issues of bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations. Satisfication was expressed at the successful development of these relations and there was confirmation of the desire to carry on strengthening friendly Soviet-Algerian ties. The participants in the talks emphasized their profound conviction in the fact that the development and expansion of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and full respect for each other, respond to the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries.

The sides established that in the sphere of bilateral cooperation significant positive experience has been accumulated, which has allowed its further expansion into various spheres. There was confirmation of the intention of the sides to try to achieve the further improvement of the forms and methods of this cooperation, including in such areas as the economy, trade, science, culture, education, health care, sport, and cadre training.

An accord was reached on signing a long-term program of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria and other documents. Mutual conviction was expressed in the fact that this program will become a good basis for further all-round consolidation of Soviet-Algerian relations up to the start of the 21st century. There was also a continuation of an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems.

Discusses Cooperation

LD271552 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Talks have continued in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

The participants in the talks stressed their profound conviction that the development and broadening of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and complete respect for each other, meet the vital interests of the peoples of our countries.

The sides reiterated their intention to work for the further improvement of the forms and methods of that cooperation, inter alia, in such fields as the economy, trade, science, culture, education, health care, sport and personnel training. Accord was reached on signing a long-term programme for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria and other documents.

Accords Signed

LD271639 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, signed a long-term program for economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic (A.P.D.R.) in the Kremlin today.

A Soviet-Algerian protocol on consultations was signed by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, a member of the Political Bureau of the NLF party, minister of foreign affairs of the A.P.D.R.

An agreement between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of the A.P.D.R. on economic and technical cooperation was signed by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the U.S.S.R., and Abdelaziz Khellef, a member of the Central Committee of the NLF Party, minister of finance of the A.P.D.R.

Members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Andrey Gromyko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Nikolay Ryzhkov and other leading figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were present at the signing ceremony.

Chadli Bendjedid is staying in the Soviet Union since Tuesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 27 March broadcasts a report on the signing of the documents that adds the following: Present at the signing were Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Medvedev, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev, and other officials and also the Algerian officials accompanying Bendjedid.]

Farewell Ceremony Held

LD280755 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS) -- There was a ceremony in the Kremlin today to see off Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and his wife. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife, said farewell to the Algerian leader and his wife.

Chadli Bendjedid has been on an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Departs Moscow

LD280846 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, left Moscow today. He was staying in the U.S.S.R. on the official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

SANDINIST MILITIA REPEL REBELS INVADING FROM HONDURAS

LD271021 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 25 TASS -- Nicaragua's border guards and units of Sandinista People's Militia dealt powerful blows at Somozista groups which had invaded Nicaraguan territory from Honduras in order to attack one of the major settlements in Nicaragua.

According to Nicaragua's Defense Ministry, 115 Somozistas, among them the ringleader of one of the bands, were killed during six days of fighting in Nueva Segovia Department. A large amount of military equipment supplied to the terrorists by the CIA was seized during the operations.

Nicaraguan Army units are pursuing the counter-revolutionaries who are trying to take shelter in the hills on the boundary between Nueva Segovia and Jinotega Departments.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL REFUTES HONDURAS INVASION CLAIM

LD271013 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

Joaquin Cuadra, Nicaragua's deputy defence minister, chief of the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army, has refuted the Reagan administration's slanderous inventions to the effect that Nicaraguan troops allegedly "invaded Honduras". Speaking to newsmen, he stressed, that contrary to the false claims of the White House, the Sandinist People's Army had not launched any attacks against the military bases of the Somozistas in Honduras and even less so "are encircled in that country's territory."

The Washington administration is crudely distorting the facts, Joaquin Cuadra said. It is not the Sandinist People's Army, which crossed the border, but a large grouping of CIA mercenaries invaded Nicaragua from Honduras early in March this year. Nearly 600 Somozista cutthroats have been encircled by Nicaraguan troops and are now trying to make their way back to Honduras. The fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army are locked in fierce fighting against the mercenaries on the outskirts of Teotacasinta populated locality and in a number of other border areas, yet all fighting is going on in Nicaragua's territory, he emphasized.

The provocative invention about a "Nicaraguan invasion of Honduras" is part of the propaganda campaign unleashed by the Reagan administration in an attempt at getting from Congress new appropriations worth millions of dollars for military aid to the Somozista mercenaries, said Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister. Addressing a press conference in Managua, he said that the government of the Republic had addressed the Contadora Group with a proposal that a commission of observers be sent to the Nicaraguan-Honduran border to convince itself of Washington's false accusations.

The fresh false invention of the American authorities has once again exposed them as the main instigators of conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras, J.L. Talavera said. The problems on the border are created by the gangs of American mercenaries, who are fleeing from the Sandinist People's Army into Honduras and instigating unrest there.

The deputy foreign minister stressed that Nicaragua will never launch an aggression against another country, and favours a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in the region caused by U.S. military interference.